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Dan Smoot Report

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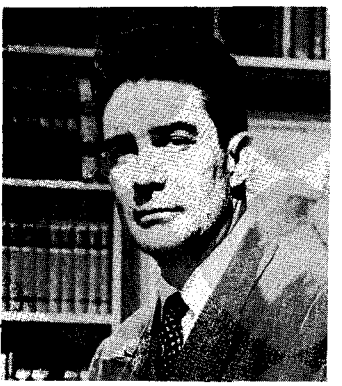

DAN SMOOT

THE FRUITS OF LIBERALISM

President Lyndon B. Johnson says the crime rate has doubled in 25 years — that it has increased five times as fast as population in the past seven years.[1] Those figures grossly understate the increase in crime, and give no idea of the horrible condition actually prevailing.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, recently told a congressional committee:

"You cannot walk the streets of New York with safety, you cannot do it in Washington, D. C., and you cannot do it in Chicago. All through the country, almost without exception, that condition prevails."[2]

That gives some inkling of the existing anarchy. *The New York World-Telegram and Sun* has warned that people may soon be forced to travel in armed groups for self defense, even in broad daylight.[3] That warning helps bring the picture into focus; but it is impossible to comprehend the horror of what is happening without reviewing some details.

In March, 1964, a man attacked Catherine Genovese on a street in New York City. He stabbed her several times and ran away, but came back a few minutes later, found her still alive, stabbed her some more, and ran again. Not satisfied, he returned, this time stabbing the woman until she was dead. From beginning to end, this incident lasted about 35 minutes. At least 38 people watched from darkened apartment windows, but did nothing. After the third attack, which left Catherine Genovese dead, one witness called police. When interviewed later, witnesses offered no apologies for their behavior. They did nothing because they were afraid to become involved.[4] The murderer has not yet been identified.

Shortly after the Genovese murder, some 40 spectators in New York City ignored the cries of a nude, screaming 18-year-old girl who had been beaten and raped. No one moved to help or to get help, even when the attacker pounced again.[4]

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These two crimes, occurring in relatively safe areas of New York City, sent chills of fear through other neighborhoods where savagery is commonplace. Crown Heights in Brooklyn, a largely Jewish community, borders Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section which contains one of the heaviest concentrations of negroes in New York City. To give themselves some protection against ravaging and pillaging negroes, Crown Heights residents organized their own vigilante patrols. New York's anti-gun laws prohibit the vigilantes from carrying weapons with which to defend themselves or others; but they patrol in radio-equipped cars, and on foot with dogs, to give such aid as they can, and to call police when they see a crime being committed.[3,5]

The patrols have helped, but not enough. On May 30, 1964, a negro man caught a Jewish school teacher alone in the self-service elevator of her apartment building in Crown Heights. He beat, raped, and murdered her. Police said the woman was knifed once in the forehead, twice in the neck, four times in the abdomen.[6]

An orgy of savagery followed this crime. Marauding negroes beat, knifed, robbed, raped, and terrorized in subways, on streets, trains, and ferries.[3]

Two negroes forced a 19-year-old World's Fair waitress off a city street at knifepoint and drove her to a wooded area where both raped her.[7]

A gang of 30 negroes swarmed into an elevated train at Coney Island, assaulted white passengers, wrecked seats, broke light bulbs. They left the train at a Brooklyn stop where they smashed into a beauty parlor and robbed it. Police arrived in time to arrest 12 of the negroes. Whites poured out of taverns and homes to watch. Their mood rose to a high pitch of anger when police carried from a subway entrance a white boy whom the negroes had beaten into insensibility.[3]

On a subway train in lower Manhattan, four negroes attacked and knifed a 17-year-old white boy. The negroes, all juveniles, were arrested but not jailed. They were released in custody of their parents, because the white boy was not "injured seriously."[3]

On a ferry from Staten Island to Manhattan, 20 negroes ran wild, shouting obscenities at white passengers, wrecking a refreshment stand, robbing the woman attendant. Police made no arrests, because whites on the boat were too frightened to identify the thugs.[3]

On a subway train under the negro section of Brooklyn, four negroes forced their way into the motorman's compartment. One negro jammed the blade of a meat cleaver against the motorman's throat and threatened to cut his head off because he was white. His companions persuaded him not to commit murder; but the four, armed with the meat cleaver and other weapons, raced through the subway train, knocking down white passengers, smashing windows.[3]

On July 16, 1964, Police Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan tried to arrest James Powell, a 15-year-old negro, in front of a New York apartment house. The boy — man-sized and ferocious — attacked the officer with a knife. Lt. Gilligan shot and killed him. Negro and civil rights leaders accused Gilligan of murder. Harlem negroes went on a rampage. New York Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy mobilized his 26,000-member police force to suppress the bloody negro riots. Negro and civil rights leaders demanded Murphy's resignation, accusing him of police brutality. Murphy refused to resign; and a New York County Grand Jury, after taking 1700 pages of testimony, refused to indict Lt. Gilligan. The New York police review board studied the grand jury testimony and concluded that Gilligan had acted in self defense.[8]

Negro and civil rights agitators demanded that a *civilian* review board be created to investigate their charges of police brutality. Commissioner Murphy strongly opposed this, knowing the board would be packed with agitators already a major handicap to law enforcement. Mayor Wagner supported demands for a civilian review board. Eventually, a city council study committee formally recommended establishment of a board. Commissioner Murphy resigned.[8]

The American Civil Liberties Union had tried

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to get Commissioner Murphy fired in 1963, after a New York policeman killed a murderer in a gun battle.[9] Establishing civilian review boards, a national project of the ACLU, is a tactic which ACLU and similar leftwing groups are using to get rid of good law officers and to cripple what is left of effective law enforcement.[10] Chief William H. Parker of Los Angeles has already said he will resign if a civilian review board is established in Los Angeles.[11]

In Rochester, New York, on July 24, 1964, two white policemen arrested a drunk and disorderly negro. A gang of negroes who surrounded the officers soon became a mob of about 4000. They raged through more than 50 city blocks, knocking out store windows and pillaging, using guns, bricks, bottles, and molotov cocktails against outnumbered police. The National Guard restored order on July 26. Four white men had been killed; 350 persons (including 35 police) had been injured; more than a million dollars in property damage had resulted from theft, vandalism, and fires.[12]

Rochester is a prosperous city of about 300,000, where whites have long prided themselves on eliminating racial segregation and discrimination. Negroes share the general prosperity — own fine homes in the best neighborhoods, mingle freely with whites. More good jobs are said to be available to negroes in Rochester than in any other city of comparable size. Yet, after the riots, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded that Rochester provide more jobs for negroes and make immediate improvement in housing and recreational facilities.[12]

Investigating the riots, *U. S. News & World Report* interviewed a Rochester civic leader who said:

"The city seems to have become a victim of its own generosity. Rochester is known as a soft touch for welfare and relief chiselers. As a result, there has been a large influx of shiftless Negroes with no real desire to work for a living.

"In 1950, there were only about 6,500 Negroes in Rochester. Now there are 33,000. Many of the newcomers are ne'er-do-wells. They are the people who live in squalor, who won't try to better themselves, whose main interest seems to be where the next bottle of booze is coming from.

"They are the people who ran wild when a crowd of boozed-up Negroes attacked a couple of policemen. They weren't 'demonstrating' for anything. They used the riot as an excuse to see how much they could get away with — wrecking and sacking hundreds of stores — but making sure they cleared out the liquor stores first. They got away with enough liquor to keep them drunk for six months."[12]

Dr. Benjamin Pollack, a psychiatrist who is assistant director of the Rochester State Hospital, said:

"Rochester is the last place a thing like this should have happened. Many of our Negroes here live in greater affluence than those of their race almost anywhere else in the country. Community leaders have worked for years to break down racial barriers. Half the employes at the State hospital, for example, are Negroes . . . ."[12]

An industrialist (who has been a key figure in Rochester's efforts to preserve racial peace and help negroes) said:

"I have found that 'police brutality'—as Negroes see it—is anything that involves a colored person and an officer of the law, even a mild reprimand or an order to 'move on.'

"Police are aware of the fact that a 'brutality' charge by any Negro who is arrested quickly becomes a political issue, with the arresting officer often punished for doing his duty.

"The trouble that rocked this city got out of hand because police—inhibited by fears of 'brutality' charges — didn't start using their nightsticks soon enough.

"Another thing I have found is this: The attitude of Negroes seems to be, more and more, 'The white man has got to give me something — and if he doesn't give it to me right away, I'll grab it.'

"You just can't win. You try to do what you can, and Negroes don't respond.

"You build them high-rise apartments, and almost overnight those new apartments become

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high-rise slums. You offer them educational opportunities, and they reject them.

"You try to train them for skilled work, and, by and large, they aren't interested. You offer them jobs, then, that require nothing more than a strong back, and they — many of them — just sneer at you.

"They know that here in Rochester they can live on relief handouts and city charity without doing a day's work."[12]

In New York City, there is no legal segregation or discrimination against negroes. Indeed, some of the anti-discrimination laws and practices in New York actually discriminate against whites, favor negroes. Yet, the city is still largely segregated — negroes choosing to concentrate in their own neighborhoods. Racial agitators call such voluntary concentration *de facto segregation.* They want enforced integration, especially in schools. Specifically, they demand that white children be forced to travel across town to attend schools in negro districts, that negro children be forced to attend schools in white districts. New York City authorities have yielded to these demands to a considerable degree; but opposition from white parents and high costs of such "busing" have prevented full compliance with the agitators' demands.

In January, 1965, the Reverend Milton A. Galamison, a negro, initiated a prolonged boycott of schools in negro districts, to protest de facto segregation. This kept about 5500 negro youngsters out of school, leaving them free to roam the streets. On February 17, 1965, about 400 of them ran wild in Brooklyn, attacking whites and police, destroying property. The violence lasted three days.[13]

On the night of March 13, 1965, a gang of young negroes tried to rape three negro girls on the floor of a moving subway car. A white boy rushed to help the girls. The negro thugs stabbed him to death, and fled. About 10 adult passengers in the car silently watched the attempted rape and the murder, doing nothing.[14]

Following this crime, authorities ordered an armed patrolman to ride every subway train during the most dangerous evening hours; and they ordered that one car on each train be fully segregated (for women only), protected by special guards.[15]

As the spring of 1965 drew to a close, New Yorkers braced themselves for another summer of violence and terror.

Conditions in Washington, D. C., are about the same as in New York City. Note the following from a *Chicago Tribune* story:

"Thirty-six girls and boys from Maine, who had come here to march in the National School Safety Patrol parade, walked out of their hotel for a little sight seeing the other evening—into an ambush by one of the wolf pack gangs of the nation's capital.

"The young visitors were stoned, manhandled and jeered by a mob of Negro boys before they could run back to their hotel . . . .

"A 17-year-old girl, who fell while trying to escape a wolf pack, was raped by 10 boys. A pack of 25 beat and robbed two women they had come upon in a stalled car. Two teen-age girls, who had hailed a cab and held up the driver, shot him in the back as he tried to flee.

"A bus driver was brutally beaten and robbed by a small pack, while 39 passengers watched without giving help.

"All this is happening in a capital . . . where 85 percent of the cab drivers fear to work at night . . . where men as well as women are afraid to leave their homes after sundown . . . . where the Johnson administration is pressing for millions to build a national cultural center, which lovers of the arts could visit only at the peril of their lives.

"Policemen with dogs roam the grounds of the Capitol itself. But they cannot prevent such attacks on tourists as that in which a woman was beaten down and robbed on the Capitol steps by girls who even smashed her eye glasses.

"Police are assigned to escort women employes of members of Congress to their cars when the women leave work at night. Women employes of the Supreme Court, facing the Capitol, are similarly guarded.

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"Rep. John McFall (D., Cal.), has said it is irony for Chief Justice Earl Warren's court to guard its women while making rulings that hamper the police and protect the criminal. One Supreme Court ruling . . . under fire is known as the Mallory rule. Under it judges free murderers and criminals whom the judges deem to have been held too long before arraignment, even tho guilt is evident.

"The Durham rule by the United States Court of Appeals is another rule of which the police complain.

"Under it a jury here found a rapist not guilty of raping three women. But it found him guilty of robbing the same three women at the same time the rapes were committed. He had pleaded insanity, and the jury invoked the rule, holding that he was insane about rape but sane about robbery . . . .

"Members of wolf packs now taunt the police with:

" 'I don't have to talk to you or even give you my name unless you have got a charge against me.'

"Many of the wolf packs are made up of juveniles under 18 years of age. When juveniles are arrested, their names are kept secret on the ground that allowing the public to know of their crimes would injure their tender sensibilities.

"A judge here recently turned loose upon the community four hardened juvenile criminals who had been so violent in one federal institution that they had been transferred to another. The judge ruled that the transfer violated the juveniles' rights . . . .

"The cruelty of Washington's wolf packs is incomprehensible. When young criminals finished robbing an elderly concert pianist recently, they beat him to death with a tree limb . . . .

"Some of the wolf packs, after beating their victims to the ground, gouge their eyes and stomp upon them to break their ribs . . . .

"Supporters . . . defend the criminal on the ground that they can't find jobs. But housewives complain that they cannot hire servants, clubs complain they cannot hire workers, and building managers complain that they have to do the work of employes who do not show up for work."[16]

A Washington, D. C. court decision in mid-May, 1965, made matters even worse. Note the following from *The Dallas Morning News,* May 24, 1965:

"Last week . . . . Chief Judge Morris Miller of the . . . [District of Columbia's] juvenile court sentenced a 16-year-old youth to four years in a correctional institution . . . . He [had] entered the home of Miss Jeanne E. Wright, 45 . . . and . . . strangled and stabbed her to death . . . .

"Judge Miller, under the law, could have referred the case to a federal district court for handling of the defendant as an adult. However, he chose—after 'considerable mental anguish,' he said—to keep the case in juvenile court. The youth will be scot-free when he is 21 . . . .

"The easy sentence handed out by Judge Miller can only make citizens wonder about much less violent offenses and just how little punishment is meted out for them.

"Washington papers daily report numerous muggings, yokings and robberies, frequently committed by packs of teenagers who roam the streets like wild animals.

"If a 4-year term is adequate for a savage murder, what is proper punishment for youths apprehended for merely beating up someone and running away with a purse? . . ."

Early this year, in Chicago, three teen-age "goof-ball" addicts shot and fatally wounded a 66-year-old man, and stood by laughing, as he lay screaming. But in Chicago, as elsewhere, law enforcement is handicapped by racial agitators and by the courts. For example: two Chicago policemen noticed two men on a sidewalk, one menacing bystanders with a broken beer bottle. The men resisted arrest. One officer was jabbed in the face with the broken bottle, knocked to the ground, and kicked. The police drew their guns and subdued the thugs, but did not fire. The wounded officer spent 23 days in a hopital. On March 5, 1965, Criminal Court Judge George N. Leighton freed the two men, saying that, by drawing their guns, the policemen used excessive force. Judge Leighton, a negro, was formerly president of the Chicago chapter of the NAACP.[17]

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On March 7, 1965, eight negroes attacked a 16-year-old white girl on a subway platform in Philadelphia. They dragged the girl, screaming and struggling, down the track to rape her. Six men standing on the platform watched passively. A 23-year-old naval air reservist from Atlanta, Georgia, ran to rescue the girl. The negroes beat him so savagely that he was later hospitalized; but he managed to break loose and summon a policeman from the street above, in time to save the girl.[18]

In Philadelphia, on May 7, 1965, three negro teen-agers accosted 15-year-old Elmer Rish, Jr., as he walked home from school. Elmer, a brain-damaged child, spoke haltingly. Unable to understand Elmer's answer to their question, the negroes beat and stabbed him to death. They later told police they did not know Elmer and had not intended to kill him. "We were just going to grease a white boy," they explained.[19]

As the barbarism spreads in our land, courts, do-gooders, civil rights activists, racial agitators, and federal officials continue to undermine the ability of police to provide society adequate protection. Gun control laws — especially in big eastern cities where conditions are worst — make it illegal for decent citizens to use, or even possess, weapons for defense against savages, while the savages roam the streets heavily armed. The Johnson administration demands a federal gun-control law which can eventually disarm *all* lawabiding Americans.

Abolition of all gun-control laws, leaving Americans unfettered in their constitutional right to keep and bear arms, might do more to curtail criminal violence than everything recommended by liberal pontificators.[20] Let a few hoodlums get killed by their intended victims, and the rest would begin to restrain themselves, because hoodlums are cowards. Even if helpful, however, this would be superficial treatment of a symptom of a national disease. We must look deeper into the soul of our nation to find the causes and the cure for criminal anarchy.

The courts are much to blame for the cancerous growth of crime and indecency. The Supreme Court under Earl Warren has made a shambles of our laws. Successful enforcement of laws intended to protect life and property is virtually impossible if "racial" or "labor" overtones are in any way involved.

The responsibility of racial and civil rights agitators for the spreading horror is obvious, and so is the responsibility of churches. High officials of many major denominations and groups openly endorse civil disobedience — another name for anarchy.

The National Council of Churches has played a despicable role in agitating racial violence. For example, the National Council sponsored a "Youth Ministry Consultation on Race," at the Methodist General Board of Education Building, Nashville, Tennessee, January 6, 7, 8, 1964. Participants from the National Council argued that children should be freed from parental control to do what they please. NCC spokesmen bemoaned the fact that parents keep many high school students from taking part in racial demonstrations. Some participants in the consultation said it is good for children to run afoul of the police — it shows children what is going on in the world.[21]

The National Council and some churches have done much to corrupt the morals of our youth, by recommending pornographic literature and by an easy-going permissiveness about all kinds of indecent, lawless conduct.

In the attitude and practices of such churchmen, we find the root cause of our grave national problem: Abandonment of the teachings of God — of God Himself — has produced a secular paganism which is destroying our civilization.

Totalitarian liberals — collectivists — have led us down this path, by corrupting our thinking

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with ideas of socialism. Socialism is atheistic. It subsititutes almighty government for Almighty God. It rejects individualism for collectivism. It degrades individual men, while worshiping a faceless, soulless collective man.

President Johnson's Great Society is founded on a New-Think dogma which holds that no individual — except, perhaps, a constitutional conservative — should be held accountable for his own behavior; a man should never be blamed for not supporting himself and family; he is always a victim of social oppression, or of inequities and maladjustments in our capitalistic system. An able-bodied man who refuses to work because he dislikes labor and who lets his family live in want because he has a quenchless thirst for strong drink should not be censored; he should be provided tax-subsidized housing so he can have drunken orgies at home; he should get free medical care to restore his vigor after one debauch so that he can enjoy the next one; the government should provide job-retraining so that he will have a variety of job opportunities to reject. A woman who has illegitimate children should not be blamed: Society is at fault and should give the woman bigger welfare checks to encourage the breeding of more illegitimates.

It is a fact — astonishing and grim, but a fact — that the growth in U. S. crime rates has followed the growth of the socialistic welfare state. From 1933 to 1963, population in the United States increased 50%; crime rates increased 1231%; government spending (approximately one half of which is for welfare) increased 1215%.[22,23]

Figures give the lie to the liberal contention that poverty and unemployment are basic causes of crime. In 1933, at the bottom of the great depression when more than 12 million adults were said to be unemployed, reported arrests for crime in the United States totaled 320,162. In 1963, when the nation was enjoying full employment, riding the crest of affluence, reported arrests totaled 4,259,463.[22] In 1933, government spending (federal, state, and local) totaled about $12.8 billion; in 1963, $168.4 billion.[23]

Bad conditions do not create bad people. Bad people create bad conditions. When decent, productive people are forced to support and coddle criminals and other dregs and drones of society, chaos, degradation, and ruin are inevitable.

The longer we wait to abandon collectivism and return to individualism — to dismantle socialistic welfare-statism and re-establish constitutional government — the harder our task will be. If we do not act quickly, we will soon reach the point of no return to freedom and decency in an organized society. The criminals and the drones feed and flourish on the bounty which productive citizens are forced to provide. When tax consumers so overwhelmingly outnumber tax producers that they control all elections and politicians, it will be too late to save our civilization.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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FOOTNOTES

(1) "The Courts, The Police, The Public," by Henry Lee, *This Week Magazine*, May 16, 1965, pp. 6-7

(2) "Personal Report: Washington," by Robert E. Baskin, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 24, 1965, p. 6A

(3) "New York City In Trouble — Another Chapter," *U. S. News & World Report*, June 15, 1964, pp. 43-5

(4) "A New Horror: Apathy Toward Suffering," *The Dallas Morning News*, July 26, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 22

(5) AP from New York City, *The Dallas Times Herald*, April 2, 1965, p. 12A; UPI from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 4, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 2

(6) AP from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 31, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 1

(7) UPI from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News*, June 4, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 2

(8) UPI from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 20, 1965, p. 28A; Story compiled from wire services, *The Dallas Morning News*, November 8, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 3

(9) Press Release No. 82, Police Department of the City of New York, September 4, 1963, 4 pp.

(10) "Police Group Will Battle 'Subversion,'" by Mervin Nelson, *Des Moines Register*, July 20, 1960, p. 3

(11) "A Police Chief Talks of 'Police Brutality'," *U. S. News & World Report*, August 10, 1964, pp. 33-4

(12) "Rochester: Where A Race Riot Hit A 'Model' City," *U. S. News & World Report*, August 10, 1964, pp. 37-40

(13) "New Racial Violence In North And South," *U. S. News & World Report*, March 1, 1965, p. 12

(14) AP from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News*, March 14, 1965, Sec. 1, p. 12

(15) *The Shreveport Times*, March 21, 1965, p. 2B

(16) "Gangs, Murder, Rape Rampant In U. S. Capital," by William Moore, *Chicago Tribune*, May 25, 1964, Sec. 2, p. 6

(17) "Is Crime In U. S. Out Of Hand?", *U. S. News & World Report*, March 22, 1965, pp. 38-43

(18) AP from Philadelphia, *The Dallas Morning News*, March 9, 1965, Sec. 4, p. 3

(19) AP from Philadelphia, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 7, 1965, Sec. 1, p. 17

(20) For details on present attempts in Congress to control firearms, see this *Report*, "Deliver Up Our Arms," April 26, 1965.

(21) Series of articles by Bob Bell, Jr., *Nashville Banner*, January 7, 8, 10, 1964; editorials from *Nashville Banner*, January 14, 1964, January 30, 1964, and February 14, 1964

(22) Compiled from *Uniform Crime Reports, 4th Quarter*, 1933, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1934; *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1963, Federal Bureau of Investigation, July 20, 1964

(23) *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to* 1957, Bureau of the Census, 1960, pp. 193, 722-3, 725, 726-7, 728-9; *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1964, Bureau of the Census, 1964, pp. 281, 284, 420, 422, 425, 428-9, 434, 744; *Facts and Figures on Government Finance*, Tax Foundation, Inc., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965, pp. 80-1, 83, 86-7, 167; *Actuarial Cost Estimates For The Old-Age, Survivors, And Disability Insurance System As Modified By H.R.* 11865, *As Passed By The House Of Representatives And As According To The Action Of The Senate*, House Committee on Ways and Means, September 10, 1964, p. 23

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